

DEFINING ITS POSITION.

The editor of the National Era, the Washington organ of the Liberty party, defines the position of that party, in regard to slavery in the slaveholding States, and to the powers of Congress, as follows:—

It contemplates no unconstitutional course, no measure incompatible with the sovereignty of the States. If it did, we should be its foe, rather than its advocate. It is the policy of our opponents to represent us as seeking to intermeddle with the domestic concerns of the States. Some are sincere in this course, others are guilty of bearing witness to the contrary.

Suppose radical opposition to all banks of circulation were the policy of the Democratic party.—Through its journals and speakers, it discusses the question in all its bearings, and in its State and National Conventions, declares its purpose to revolutionize the whole country on the subject. But it is obvious, that, as a national organization, it can contemplate action only where the evil is national: action against banking in the States, respectively. It does not elect a President or choose representatives to Congress, to put down, by their legislative and executive functions, banking in Kentucky: the Democracy of that State has that work committed to its care. Now, the moral influence of its acts and declarations as a national party is doubtless sustained in all the States, but who would therefore charge it with intermeddling with their domestic concerns?

The Liberty party, though at present confined chiefly to the free States, is not sectional in its creed or spirit: its doctrines are American, its objects universal interest; and it expects to find many more slave States following the example set them by their brethren in Western Virginia. Nor does it confound the prerogatives of the State and Federal Governments. It clearly understands the rights and duties of the former, and the restrictions imposed upon the latter. It does not propose to repeal the Black Laws of Ohio by State Convention, but by the action of its members resident in that State. So far as slavery may exist by act of Congress, affect Federal legislation, or general politics, it will act against it by federative powers; but where it exists by the law and within the jurisdiction of the State, it leaves its members in that State to State legislative or judicial action for its removal, according to their efforts by the moral influence of the rest of the organization.

Is not such a course legitimate? What is there in it repugnant to the rights of the State or the provisions of the Federal Constitution? The Liberty party is no more an intermeddler with the domestic institutions of the States, than either of the old parties.

There are abolitionists in this country, who hold that the Union is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell; that the Constitution of the United States is thoroughly pro-slavery; that no man can take office, or support candidates for office, under it, without involving himself in guilt; that the only way to reach slavery effectually lies over the ruins of the American Union. They claim that this is the only reasonable policy, and denounce the Liberty party as one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of the anti-slavery cause.

It is but just to them and to ourselves to say that their sentiments are not ours. Their views of the Constitution have always held to be erroneous, their policy impracticable, and their spirit too intolerant. We have never felt inclined to engage in protracted controversy with them, nor do we now. Their honesty of purpose we would not question; their devotion to human rights is worthy of praise; but their course and ours are determined by principles of reform and views of our duties, as men and citizens, widely different.

Nor shall we attempt to force the Federal Constitution from its obvious meaning, for the sake of accomplishing even a good object. Such an enterprise as ours is discredited by the policy of resting it upon mere legal technicalities. As it is, under the Constitution, especially that clause which recognizes the existence in the States, or by people thereof, of all powers not delegated by that instrument to the General Government, the people of the several States are invested with all necessary power for the abolition of slavery therein.

THE LIBERTY PARTY AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

The following is from the pen of Dr. Bailey, (now editor of the National Era,) as published by him in the Cincinnati Philanthropist:—

A WORD OF EXPLANATION. We have had all confidence from the beginning in the ability of Gen. Taylor to save himself from defeat. He is on the spot. He knows his antagonists and their strength, and what force is required to make his army perfectly secure. This force he demanded from Louisiana and Texas.

If we thought him in danger, and that volunteers from this section were really needed to save him, we should certainly postpone the article we are now writing. Heaven forbid that word or act of ours should have the remotest tendency to jeopard the safety of that noble officer, and his brave army.

The Warren Liberty Herald, after declaring that the United States invaded Mexico in order to sustain slavery, thus concludes an article on the war:—

'But we are told that war is declared, and has been commenced, and therefore we must in duty stand by our country. We would answer this in the words of a contemporary, "If we will, but we will not fail to show up in the right, our proven right, our proven right, even while we drive Mexico before us and punish her temerity."

LIBERTY MEN AND PATRIOTISM.

Let not the revilers of Liberty men henceforth upon their lips against Liberty men as being insurrectionists, traitors, insurgents, or anything of the kind, since among the first to volunteer for Texas, is the name of Maj. Wm. Larimer, Jr., as we believe, a good and honest Liberty man, though in this instance the Major's zeal may run beyond his judgment.—Pittsburgh Mytety.

Dr. Perry Countryman, a Liberty party paper, published in Wyoming county, N. Y., says:—

'In the language of the following paragraph from the Rochester American, this is the only way a nation can be preserved; for, should the citizens refuse to stand promptly and firmly forth, when the country is in danger, because the policy of the Government might be unwise, or some of its measures unjust, there would be an end to government and security, &c., &c.'

'OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG.'

The editor of the (Liberty party) American Citizen, Philadelphia, (Rev. Dr. Brisbane), holds the following prodigious language:

'Under the circumstances of the case, how are the abolitionists of this country to act upon the question? Shall we express a sympathy with Mexico? Surely not; for Mexico does not deserve our sympathy. Shall it be with our own country? But we need not ask this question; the natural tendency of our hearts is towards our own, our "native land,"—although our judgment tells us she is wrong, our hearts will throb with anxiety, lest she suffer the deserved consequences of her voluntary wrong position. Men may reason with me, as much as they please, against the wrong which my mother has inflicted upon her neighbor, and may convince me fully that she is in the wrong; but my heart says, she is right, and I will not let her take part with a neighbor against my mother. There is no argument successful against love: I love her, and that's enough. So I love my country; and whilst she has possession of my heart, even the wickedness of those who administer her affairs cannot make me sympathize with her enemies. I love my country still, and I must cling to her, whilst I try to bring her back to the right, by the enactment and administration of her laws. Between my heart and my head, therefore, in this matter, I come to the conclusion, that abolitionists, whilst they fully judge of and condemn the course of those who administer our government, when they do wrong, should nevertheless take no action that would imply a hope of Mexico's success. For my own part, I should regard it a GREAT CALAMITY, not only to our country, but to Mex-

ico herself, for the latter to succeed in this struggle. To take from her rulers the power to exercise a military despotism, will do her people a benefit; and although the means of effecting it may not be honorable to our national character, the Mexican people will probably feel, in the end, that the defect of their government is a blessing to themselves. On the other hand, should Mexico succeed, of which there could be no probability without the aid of foreign powers, it would only strengthen the despotic character of her military chieftains, whilst it would be the ruin of the United States.' (!!!)

The Bangor Gazette, a Liberty party organ, says:—Our country, right or WRONG, has no feature of impurity to us. We are very far from wishing to say one word to paralyze the arm of our country. We would exhort all good citizens to discontinue every expression of disloyalty to our common country, and to stand forth ready to maintain her cause against the world when she is involved in war, however she may have plunged into it!!!

The following is from a paper, which was published in Cincinnati, last summer, during the State political campaign, by the State Central Committee of the Liberty party. It was written by a member of the Committee, and published under the editorial head, without censure or disclaimer by the party in Ohio:—

From the Democratic Standard & Whig of '76.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

'The announcement, in our last, that this gentleman had left in command of a troop of horse, to join the army on the Rio Grande, no doubt surprised many of his friends. When they recollect the unenviable war which he waged against the annexation of Texas, and the fierce invective poured out upon the plotters in that iniquitous scheme, they may wonder at his drawing his sword against her old enemy. The apparent inconsistency may, with many in the free States, paralyze his power of good for a time. We say apparent—shall we say more? We cannot! We do not believe there is any real inconsistency between his past and his present conduct.

'The war in which he has enlisted is not a Texas war. The enemy against whom he has drawn his sword is not the enemy of Texas, but the enemy of his country. To fight her battles, he goes forth, a TRUE HEARTED MAN.

'A war exists between us and a foreign power; we deplore it, we hate its authors, and their diabolical purpose in plunging us into it. But, it is upon us, and the only question now is, whether it is wrong for American citizens to engage in it, for the purpose of bringing it to a speedy close. If it is not, then is Mr. Clay right. He labored with all the powers of a man to avert it; he now enters the field at the risk of his reputation and life to bring it to an end. All admit that it must be finished, and every reasonable man can see that it is by fighting; the temper of the American people forbid the hope of accomplishing it in any other way. If it must be ended thus, the sooner it is done, the better for humanity. One or two blows like those struck on the 8th and 9th of May, will be less horrible, than years of atrocious slaughter, with all their train of guilt and crime. Every day the contest is prolonged by the imbecility of the Executive, or the remissness of the people, increases the danger of embroiling other nations, and bringing on a general dissolution.—Mercy demands an immediate close of the war, if need be, by a vigorous campaign. Let the people of the United States, their enemies, but not among themselves, let them call to their bar, not only those who have brought this evil upon them, but the traitors who are even now plotting more daring attacks upon our free institutions.

'These are our own feelings, as honestly felt as they are candidly expressed. We know that they differ from those of many of our friends; but that, under all circumstances, it is wise to take up the sword. For them, we have the highest respect, and there are none with whom it grieves us more to differ; but their doctrines of non-resistance have failed to impress, though strongly recommended to us, by the daily example of the best individuals that have lived.

'We therefore have been pained to hear the expressions indulged in by many, and a few even of our own brethren. It is unbecoming in any one to sneer at those, who, moved by a spirit of patriotism, have denied themselves the comforts of home, and are leaving it to expose themselves to the dangers of a distant and bloody war. To say that these men from the free States, have enlisted for the purpose of extending slavery, is to contradict common observation and common sense. Among them are SOME LIBERTY MEN: would they go with such an unlabeled object?

'Grant, what we believe, that Texas was desired to perpetuate slavery, that this war was entered upon for this purpose, and that it is not to be accomplished? Shall the desires of the wicked be fulfilled? Is there so much wisdom in their councils, that their guilty plans are always carried out? No. Let every Liberty man, every freeman, by whatever name he may be called, lay his hand upon his heart, and swear never: Let him take courage, then. There is a power that governs this world, and we therefore have no need to fear. Let him take the wise in their own craftiness. It may be so in this Texas business; it may be, that there will be an army of freemen gathered there, instead of an army of slaves and slaveholders.

'Of all things, deliver us from the slaveholding army. War has enough of horror, without adding that of being conducted by a slave army. Let us have no moral sense! Let, therefore, Cassius M. Clay, and every other man, who, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, may desire to go, no so, that this thing may be brought to a speedy close. But, above all things, let them hold fast to their integrity, and do their whole duty. B'

THE AMERICAN UNION AND THE CHURCH.

The following preamble and resolutions, drawn up by Alvan Stewart, of Utica, N. Y., were adopted at the annual meeting of the Eastern New-York Anti-Slavery Society, in 1844—James G. Birney being present:—

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, the Whig and Democratic parties, with a view of misrepresenting the Liberty party abolitionists in the United States, calumniating their principles, and rendering their measures odious, often assert in their newspapers, that the Liberty party—the true abolitionists, hold as sentiments, that the Union should be dissolved on account of slavery and the annexation of Texas, and that the Constitution is a pro-slavery document, originating in cruelty and blood—and that the churches of this country ought to be destroyed, as no longer the abodes of vital Christianity, but as the homes of hypocrisy and of thieves—and the only apology of the said Whig and Democratic parties for such vile slander is, that a clique of philosophers in this country, of some one or two thousand persons, known as non-resistance, non-human-government, no-rolling, Garrisonian abolitionists, (whose sentiments we utterly repudiate, as we have so done for years), hold and affirm these strange dogmas, that the Constitution is a pro-slavery document, and that the Union should be dissolved, and that the churches of this country are dens of thieves and hypocrites, and no longer entitled to the confidence of the people. To define our position as the voting abolitionists on these questions, by which it has been attempted to injure us in the opinion of our countrymen—therefore

Resolved, That we believe that the Constitution of the United States, when interpreted in its originality of spirit which its own language justifies, is an anti-slavery document in its principles and tendencies.

Resolved, That we hold the Union as a grand bond of public and private faith, to which we are SOLENNLY DEDICATED, and which we will not, and cannot recall; and WHEREAS SLAVERY IS IN OUR, OR TEXAS IS IN OUR, we will stand by the Union, for its purification and exaltation, being determined to employ our entire moral and political power to the overthrow of slavery, in all and every shape, by which we can constitutionally reach the same through the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we regard the attempt of secession, nullification, or dissolution, of the Union, as HIGH TREASON TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF MANKIND, and as the most wretched of all anti-freedom by which to exonerate ourselves from the crime of slavery.

Resolved, That it is our solemn duty to sustain this Union, as the most efficient and powerful means for the extinction of slavery, and further to devote our love to our cherished colored brother, whom we

will never desert, for we owe him delivery as a duty, and we will hold to the Union as the means of its accomplishment; and not turn our backs upon him as a cheap mode of being discharged from an unpleasant duty, by alleging the criminality of his master as an excuse for our want of humanity.

Resolved, That it is no part of the mission of the Liberty party to overthrow churches, vote for slaveholders, or dissolve this Union; but it is their distinct undertaking, by all moral, legal, lawful, and constitutional power, to drive slavery from this land.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, JANUARY 22, 1847.

THE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

No greater evidence of the fact, that the present war with Mexico is generally regarded by the people of this Commonwealth with the strongest feelings of moral aversion, need be adduced, than is contained in Mr. Cushing's Report to the House of Representatives, from the Select Committee to whom was referred his Resolve, entitled 'A Resolve concerning the Volunteers raised in Massachusetts for the service of the United States,' and appropriating the sum of twenty thousand dollars in aid of their equipment and support.

As to these volunteers, their officers, says Mr. Cushing, 'all concur in stating, that they entered into the service voluntarily, from patriotic motives.' Beyond all question, that is a great deal more than can be said of the motives of the officers; but, as applied to the volunteers, it is all gammon. If the character, habits, situation and prospects of these men were critically examined, who soberly doubts whether they would not be found, with few exceptions, to be wretched, profane, worthless, licentious, intemperate and brutal? Mr. Cushing thinks they are deserving of special consideration, 'in that they have voluntarily taken upon themselves the execution of a public duty, (?) equally incumbent on every citizen of the Commonwealth.' If this duty be so universal and imperative, how does it happen that it is chiefly the ragged and destitute, the impure and degraded, who feel prompted to discharge it; while the intelligent and virtuous, those who possess a competency, and are able to make at least some slight pecuniary sacrifice in aid of their country, do not feel and exhibit even a spark of patriotism? We think it will puzzle this ambitious demagogue to answer so pertinent a question. We can tell him, that none but unprincipled adventurers, corn-law office-seekers, the watch-dogs of southern slavery, recent and degenerate sons of Puritan and Revolutionary sires, the base betrayers of the people, and traitors to the cause of human liberty, who have the hardihood and audacity to declare it to be the duty of the citizens of this Commonwealth to engage in a war for the invigoration of the foreign and domestic slave trade, and the re-establishment of slavery on a free and independent soil.

He says—'It is as citizens of Massachusetts, not of the United States, that [the volunteers] enlist.' Indeed! But what need has Massachusetts of their patriotic services? Is she in danger from insurrection or invasion? For what, and for whom do they enlist? If for the protection of the country, and at the call of the President of the United States, then let the country meet their necessary expenses, and send them to any local body of men, as beggars requiring commiseration and charity.

'The Federal Government,' says this marvellously ingenious and singularly discriminating Mr. Cushing, 'addresses itself to the Governor of the State, NOT TO THE CITIZENS, in the call for volunteers.' Let the Governor, then, answer for himself, whether he is disposed to enlist under the black banner of slavery; and let the citizens speak for themselves, whenever the Federal Government, shall call upon them for a response. We are dealing with a quibbler, and we meet him with his own weapons.

The volunteers have no real ground of complaint, and no just claim for aid from the State treasury. They knew what they were to expect—what was the amount they were to receive—and to what they were liable. But, it seems, they were altogether too patriotic (!) to be deterred by any considerations from standing by their country, 'right or wrong.' It is greatly to their disparagement, for Mr. Cushing is to be supplicating for aid to keep them from suffering and starvation, especially as only a few weeks have elapsed since they 'volunteered' to leave their country for their country's good; though they have not yet budged an inch. Surely, they must have been, at the outset, as badly off as Falstaff's ragged followers. Indeed, their disinterested advocate very clearly demonstrates, that they were in a desperately impoverished condition before they enlisted; and hence, fairly raises the suspicion, that it was rather for the lack of bread and employment, than in consequence of the promptings of patriotism, that they allowed themselves to be enrolled!

By the Act of Congress, each volunteer receives the sum of \$21 as the commutation money of six months' clothing, and will receive no more until the expiration of eight months. Of course, this sum has barely sufficed to purchase one blanket, one watch-coat, one fourage-coat, one uniform coat, one pair of pantaloons, one pair of boots, and one pair of stockings. More cash is wanted. 'The men actually need, in addition, a cap, jacket, vest, one pair of thick and one pair of thin pantaloons, flannel drawers, and flannel and cotton shirts—the lowest estimate for which is \$17.' 'They also need company-chests.' Now, all this as ludicrous as it is pitiable. We again ask, how it happens that so few are disposed to engage in this patriotic war, excepting loafers and ragamuffins? And is it not a reproach to the Federal Government, that it expects men to fight its battles, and yet will not allow them enough to purchase a flannel or cotton shirt?

'Most of the soldiers,' says Mr. Cushing, 'are stated to be young men, only a small part of them having families.' Well, rash, inconsiderate, penniless young men—these are the patriots of 1847, the 'volunteer' defenders of the honor of the country! Efforts have been made to obtain relief for these needy, silly, shiftless patriots, by private subscription. With what success? Tell it not to Santa Anna—publish it not in the streets of Mexico—lest it subject Mr. Cushing and his Select Committee to the charge of 'giving aid and comfort to the enemy,' by revealing the fact to the world! 'The sum of nearly \$400 has been raised in aid of the volunteers.'!!! Four hundred dollars, in the opinion of city of Boston and its vicinity—and almost the entire Democratic party endorsing the war, and engaged in taunting the Whigs for not exhibiting a more patriotic spirit at this juncture! Where are Marcus Morton, William Parmenter, David Henshaw, and last and least, the editor of the Morning Post, that they are not found putting their hands in their pockets, and contributing liberally in aid of these very destitute, but very chivalrous 'young men'? As they are not willing to volunteer in the war, the least they can do to assist those who have less money, but more patriotism, than themselves!

Should it be unhappy be the view of the Legislature, that the present war is one of aggression on the part of the United States, 'till the Committee feel bound to presume that sentiments of reprobation, (if any exist,) towards the war, will not be voiced on the heads of the patriotic and gallant volunteers,' who have no shirts to their backs, no boots to their feet, no caps, no jackets! A cool piece of impudence, this, in the guise of an appeal to the compassion and magnanimity of the Legislature! We say, again—these volunteers have no claim upon the State treasury for relief, but their pecuniary situation what it may. They have not been coerced into the U. S. service; they have chosen to enlist; they are VOL-

UNTEERS; and Mr. Cushing testifies that they are 'patriotic and gallant.'

To the Committee, of which Mr. Cushing is chairman, was referred a petition from Charlestown, signed by 38 persons, praying that an appropriation might be made to meet the immediate wants of the volunteers in that town, &c.; also, a remonstrance against any such appropriation, from old Plymouth, signed by 32 of the most respectable citizens of that place, the first name on the list being that of the venerable Dr. Kendall. The latter we copy entire, as worthy of the landing-place of the Pilgrim Fathers.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

Whereas, petition has been presented to your honorable body, praying that an appropriation may be made by this Commonwealth, in aid of the volunteers from Massachusetts, in the existing war with Mexico;

And, whereas the infamy and wickedness of ordinary wars are far exceeded in this one, inasmuch as it is an offensive and invasive war, commenced and continued for the extension and perpetuation of slavery; therefore,

We, the undersigned, citizens of Plymouth, Massachusetts, do remonstrate against the grant of any appropriation, in aid of the volunteers, by your honorable body.

Jas. Kendall,
Wm. S. Russell,
Charles May,
John Perkins,
Wm. Davis,
A. Danforth,
Joshua B. Thomas,
James A. Danforth,
Southworth Barnes,
Thomas Russell, Jr.,
N. Russell, Jr.,
Miles J. Weston,
John Washburn,
Ebenzer Nelson,
Francis H. Robbins,
Thomas May.

Every member of the Committee knows that the Plymouth remonstrance is every word of it true; yet a majority of them dare, as those who are too impudent to blush, and too venal to stick at any assertion, to say—

'The Committee differ in opinion from these remonstrants, deeming the war unjust on the part of Mexico only, and just and necessary on that of the United States, and that the war, instead of being an offensive one on our side, commenced and continued for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, was forced upon us by Mexico, was undertaken by us in mere defence and vindication of the citizens, the territory, and the honor of the country, and has been offensively persevered in by the Mexican government, against the wishes, and in despite of the reiterated protests of pacific negotiation, of the government of the United States.'

The members of this Committee are Messrs Cushing of Newburyport, Giles of Boston, Boutwell of Groton, Stevens of Andover, Bulloch of Worcester, Hood of Lynn, and Branning of Tyngsboro. A majority, favorable to Mr. Cushing's proposition for an appropriation of \$20,000, was appointed on the Committee, at his earnest solicitation, as a matter of courtesy, and not in accordance with the views of the House. The Report of this majority was dissented from by Messrs. Giles, Stevens, and Bulloch. Of the majority, Messrs. Boutwell of Groton, and Hood of Lynn, ought hereafter to appear in masks of bronze, to hide their real countenances from the public gaze; for they were among the Democratic members of the Legislature, who, some three or four years since, denounced the annexation of Texas as an iniquitous and unconstitutional measure, out of which lawless deed has grown the present war—a war which they now have the assurance to declare 'was forced upon us by Mexico, and was undertaken by us in mere defence and vindication of the citizens, the territory, and the honor of the country'!!! And all this, in order to keep in the traces of a profligate pro-slavery party, and with a selfish eye to the leaves and fishes of office!—Shame on them, and all who are like them.

NON EST INVENTUS.

'I can call spirits from the vasty deep.'

'But will they come, when you do call for them?'

Appended to Mr. Cushing's Report, is a detailed account of the progress made in Massachusetts, in enlisting 'patriotic and gallant volunteers' to fight in the cause of Slavery, given by H. K. Oliver, Adjutant General. It is both amusing and melancholy. Twenty-five martial spirits applied for authority and directions to raise companies, being actuated by the most disinterested motives of course, and were duly empowered to scour the Commonwealth for volunteers. Of this number, sixteen succeeded in doing little or nothing. Only nine obtained a sufficient number of signers to enable them to apply for organization. Worse yet. Only two companies are completely filled and mustered into service—four are nearly full. 'If all who had enrolled themselves,' says the Adjutant General, 'had appeared at the mustering in, [as, say, six] the companies would have been filled long since, and the regiment been on its way towards the seat of war. But such has not been the case; and the captains of the companies have been greatly embarrassed, and the operations of this Department have been hampered, by the withdrawal of many men after enrolment, and before mustering, in spite of all the allurements of rum and tobacco, minus shirts and jackets, and all the strong impulses of exalted patriotism! Well, this is what is sometimes called a 'phantal lack,' and is a very good sign of the times it is. Moreover, it places in a most ridiculous light, the following tumid and untruthful extract from an article on the war-opponents, in the New-York Herald:—

'Can these men for a moment suppose that the war is not popular? If they do, they sadly misrepresent the signs of the times. Have they not patriotism before their eyes, of the utmost fervor and purity—in every village, town, and hamlet, in every State? Do they not see volunteers offering up their services in larger numbers than can be accepted, by our cities and State Legislatures appropriating money, without stint, for their support, until mustered into service? Do these facts afford them any encouragement to persist in their folly? or rather, do they not convince them that, instead of weakening the strength and position of the President and his administration by their folly, that they are digging a grave, deep and capacious enough to hold themselves and their party, beyond the hope of resurrection in larger numbers than can be accepted, by our cities and State Legislatures appropriating money, without stint, for their support, until mustered into service? 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We by before our readers, all that portion of the message of the Governor of this Commonwealth to the Legislature, which relates to the war with Mexico.

Twelve months ago, we were at peace with the world. More than a generation had passed away since we had been involved in hostilities with a foreign country. The people of this republic cherished the hope, that the day was far distant when the calamities of war would come upon them. In this they have been disappointed.

At this time, the soldiers of the North American republic are doing the deeds of war. Their march has been triumphant; and in their conflict with their adversaries, they have exhibited a firmness and heroic valor, that would have done honor to the troops of any nation, in any age of the world. Yet their victories have been costly ones. They have dearly bought their triumphs. Into their ranks, the disease is deeply woven. So that the desolation and misery which they, as a conquering army, have carried among the disaffected, misgoverned and ill-fated people of Mexico, over whose country they have marched with little loss, millions of the public treasure have been diverted from the objects of peace to support them in their progress, and multitudes of their brave companions in arms, officers and soldiers, have been brought to their graves by disease, or in battle.

The voice of widows and orphans, of parents, sisters and friends, has been heard in wailing, through this peace-loving land. To whom belongs the guilt of this unfortunate war? Could it have been prevented with justice and honor to the republic?

As the rulers of Mexico, who manifest an utter patriotism to their own people, nor a disposition to observe the treaty stipulations of their government with their neighbors, and who appear and disappear like the characters in a drama, responsible for its commencement; or was it brought on by the acts of our own executive government? These are grave questions, and ought to be answered. Let that great public who are involved in its consequences, and who must answer for it at the tribunal of public opinion before the nations of the earth, look into its origin, and its cause, with a candid, just and unparrying scrutiny. An offensive and unnecessary war is in progress, which will cost the lives of thousands, and the ruin of millions. It is not time for them to resolve calmly, but firmly, that they cannot consent to the further extension of slavery, or to the admission of any new slave State into the Union?

No evil could result from such a restriction, more pernicious than from an opposite course. Massachusetts acknowledges with gratitude the benefits which she, in common with the other States, has derived from the Constitution and the Union. She will continue to perform with scrupulous exactness all the obligations enjoined upon her by that Constitution, and cling to the Union with an undying constancy and fidelity. Her hand will never be raised to insert or to wedge the wedge of secession. But she cannot forget, and ought not to forget, that, under Providence, the important element of her prosperity has been the ceaseless, diversified and persevering industry of her population. To labor, contrived by the hands and performed by the hands of her freemen, under the control and influence of her moral, religious and free institutions, is mainly what she owes her present character and standing among the States of this confederacy.

Gov. Briggs inquires—To whom belongs the guilt of this unfortunate war? We answer—to no one, not even excepting James K. Polk, more fearfully than to himself. Like Polk, he is for "conquering a peace" by mistaking all the terrible energies of the country, so as to crush Mexico at a blow, or, at least, so as to cripple that injured republic as to make her glad to accept of any terms, however humiliating or repulsive, that the Slave Power of this country may choose to dictate to her! Unlike Polk, however, he professes to regard this war as waged for diabolical purposes, and as the result of a most flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States. But he has not scrupled to urge upon the people of Massachusetts, the duty of enlisting in this horrid conflict. We are sick of the cant, respecting slavery and the war, and all the more detestable because it assumes a virtuous and humane garb.

THE CHURCH—CLERGY—CONSTITUTION.
FRIEND GARRISON:
As I have to send you money to pay for the Liberator the present year, I am disposed to accompany it with a few lines from my pen. And first, I congratulate you on your safe arrival home; for in all your joys and sorrows, since your incarceration in Baltimore jail, I have sympathized—although, so retired and humble is my situation, I may not be known by you, only as a subscriber for the Liberator for nearly fourteen years.

Let the battering-ram of Anti-Slavery truth, with its almighty strokes, continue to smite, thick and heavily, the old Bastille of Slavery until it shall fall; and as it is one of the main pillars of spiritual Babylon, it will then be proclaimed, through earth and heaven, "Babylon is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit; for all nations have drunk of the wine of the wrath of her fornication. The church has willingly yielded up herself to commit fornication with the kings of the earth, or human governments, by assisting them to sustain slavery, war, wickedness, and oppression of every kind and character, that fallen man may never be guilty."

As it is where Jesus Christ was on earth, the priests, scribes and Pharisees denounced him a malefactor; so now, those who are doing most to produce human happiness, in time and eternity, are denounced as infidels. The mad-dog cry of "infidelity," from the church and clergy in this State, has preceded and succeeded the labors of the Fosters, and Pillsbury, and their coadjutors, so that it has destroyed much of the good they might otherwise have done. The clergy are busy in trying to destroy the characters of those individuals, to save their own, and that they may not lose their bread and butter; yet much seed has been sown, some of which will spring up, and bear fruit an hundred fold.

Although we have been disappointed several times of seeing you in Ohio, we hope we shall not be next summer, at the anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

For a proposition, which was in effect to give to the confederacy as many free as slave States, every delegate from the five slave States present, gave his vote. Under the Constitution of the United States, the ordinance of 1787 is recognized, and is now in full force. It would be doing violence to reason to suppose, for a moment, that at the time of the passage of the ordinance of 1787, or the adoption of the Constitution of 1789, any party to either of those great instruments, expected or desired that the time would ever come when, by the acquisition of foreign territory, there should be numerically an ascendancy of slave States in this Union. A proposition looking to such a result, could not have been sustained in the Convention which made the Constitution, and a Constitution with such a provision in it could never have received the concurrence of the States. But what is the state of facts which the history of a little more than half a century presents to the world? The original thirteen, six new free, and four new slave States, formed out of the original territory of the United States; one new free and four new slave States, formed out of territory acquired by treaty since the adoption of the Constitution, and one foreign slave State admitted into the Union by a joint resolution of Congress—making in all, fourteen free and fifteen slave States. During this progress of things, and the action of the Federal Government, which has reversed the relation of the free and slave States in point of numbers, our Southern brethren have not failed to remind us of the North, that the General Government has nothing to do with the subject of slavery or with slaves, and that to touch either, in the case of the districts and territories of the United States, would be a palpable violation of the rights of the South.

The people of the free States have been taught, by the action of the National Government, invoked by the South, to enlarge the limits and give security to the institution of slavery, that that power may be exercised in the districts and territories of the United States, taking care not to meddle with it within the territory of a State.

Must they continue forever to lend their aid to the support of an institution, which they believe to be morally and politically wrong, and against which the power of mankind are concentrating with the power of a gathering tempest?

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OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.
One of the most interesting and thrilling meetings ever held by the "Old Colony A. S. Society," was held at North Bridgewater, on Saturday and Sunday the 2nd and 3rd instant, in the Universalist meeting house, over which society, our worthy and out-spoken friend, William Whiting, is pastor. They postponed their meeting on the Sabbath, in order that we might have the house. A rare exception to the pro-slavery spirit and conduct of most societies at the present time. May the blessings of thousands, now ready to perish, fall upon them.

The meeting was called to order by Samuel Dyer, of S. Abington, one of the Vice Presidents. Owing to the extremely bad travelling, and the inclemency of the weather, the first session of our meeting was not very fully attended, though it was very interesting. Remarks were made by friends Moody, Foster and Thayer. A business committee was chosen, consisting of the above named gentlemen. Adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Met pursuant to adjournment, S. Dyer in the chair. The following resolutions were presented by friend Moody, from the business committee:

Resolved, That the Whig party, which denounces the Mexican war, as a war of aggression and conquest, and then glories in its success, and votes supplies to carry it on, is more corrupt and wicked than the Democratic party, which waged the war.

Resolved, That the abolition of slavery is identical with the conversion of the people to the principles of justice and humanity.

Resolved, That this object can be accomplished only by the application of truth to the hearts and consciences of those who uphold the system.

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts declared beforehand, that the annexation of Texas would be a subversion of the Constitution, and a dissolution of the Union—and whereas, Texas having been annexed, and war made upon Mexico, for the purpose of extending slavery—the people of this State consenting to the one, and helping to carry on the other—therefore,

Resolved, That, with all their professions of reverence for the Constitution, and their love for the Union, they are ready on their own showing to trample both under foot at the dictation of their slaveholding masters.

These resolutions were ably discussed by Thayer, Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, and others. Adjourned until 6 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.
Assembled according to adjournment—Elmer Hewitt, of Hanson, the President of the Society, in the chair. The resolutions offered in the afternoon were further considered by the President of the Society, Messrs. Foster, Moody, Thayer and others. Adjourned until to-morrow morning, (Sunday), at 10 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION—SUNDAY.
Met pursuant to adjournment—the President in the chair. Notwithstanding our "infidelity," in regard to meeting on the Sabbath, and also the fact that two Orthodox meetings were held in their respective meeting-houses, in our very midst, yet our meeting was fully attended, and the very best attention given to what was said and done. The meeting was most powerfully addressed by Mrs. Foster, in regard to the pro-slavery position of the North. For upwards of two hours, she continued in a most impressive manner to expose the wickedness and hypocrisy of those at the North, who support the political and ecclesiastical institutions of our country. We dare not attempt to give even a brief report of her remarks, on this occasion, for fear we shall do her injustice. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Assembled according to adjournment—Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth, in the chair. Discussion continued by Moody, Foster and others.

The following resolution was offered by R. Thayer, of Bridgewater:

Resolved, That the union of the North with the South, in the formation of the government of the U. S., involved a compromise of the principles of justice and humanity, which renders it an imperative duty to remonstrate against its continuance, and to dissolve our connection with it, except upon the condition of the immediate abolition of slavery.

Met pursuant to adjournment—Bourne Spooner in the chair. Discussion commenced by friend Moody, the house being literally filled. He was followed by S. S. Foster, in one of his out-spoken, plain English, and impressive speeches. Some slight disturbance was made in the galleries, out of which, fresh arguments were drawn, and new victories achieved by friend Foster. This disturbance was attributed, by some, to the most respectable individuals in North Bridgewater, and by others to the boys. It was, however, overruled by Foster, to the furtherance of the cause. The meeting was also addressed by Mrs. Foster and others.

Voted, That the thanks of the Old Colony A. S. Society be given to the Universalist Society, for the use of their house, in which to hold our meeting.

We cannot refrain from returning to our friend Edward E. Bennett, of N. Bridgewater, our sincere thanks, for the interest he took in procuring a place for us, and his efforts on our behalf on this occasion.

Voted, also, That the next quarterly meeting of the Society be held in Hanson, on the first Saturday and Sunday, in April next.

AMERICAN PRO-SLAVERY DELEGATES.
TESTIMONY AND LIBERTY.
EDINBURGH, (Scotland), Oct. 8th, 1846.

The Secretary of the World's Temperance Convention.

SIR—A subject of importance, connected with the late Temperance Convention, has been pressing my mind ever since; and I feel my duty is discharged, if my quarrel with their proceedings is made known. I refer to the fact of their having received into that Convention, those pro-slavery delegates from America. I have no idea, never had, never wish to have, that any one good cause can be promoted at the sacrifice of another, paramount principle; for if there is any one object on earth, to be desired at the present moment than another, it is that the bonds of the oppressed may be broken, the oppressed set free. I may claim to be amongst this, in this quarter, who took what is considered an stand on the side of the Temperance Reform.

My interest in it has remained undiminished, if possible, it has increased. You may therefore with what regret and sorrow I see the fair face of information tarnished by such ungodly selfishness.

In sorry to say, that no good end to the Temperance movement appears to have been gained by the meeting, and a serious injury has been done to the anti-slavery movement. Such a result could not have been contemplated, but so it is; for if we are a judge of the feeling which ought to pervade a good number, as partaking of individual sympathy it is that the adoption of one good principle, the mind always prepares the way for a second and so on. Not so, however, in the case now before Temperance friends on this side of the water.

Let us be all absorbed in the one object, so as to forget connecting link that unites all good objects in an inseparable union, and proves the insincerity of those who are men of one idea. Look, for a moment, at the conduct of those Americans, when they were fairly told by one who knew well what he said, to temper the colored men in their Temperance movement. How was it received? To deny the "impunity" could not; they attempted to apologize and give it away; they felt aggrieved by such a fact start up before a British audience. But all they said, was a virtual acknowledgment of the remark Frederick Douglass had made. They knew that the abolitioner employs strong drink to render his victim more degraded, and thus to ensure his retention in very; and what are these men doing to deliver their brethren from such degradation? I answer, nothing. Cast your eyes back to America, and see if you can find names associated with this glorious movement; and where are they? He that is not with us, must be against us. There is Dr. Patton, singing here as a Christian minister, but at home, he is with the "Jim Crow" pews for the colored man; and the who fills his place in his absence, coming out antislaverying the sin, by saying, in language similar to the following—"That their position is like that occupied by the Son at the right hand of the Father," meaning the colored worshippers when seated in these pews. Yet Dr. Patton is received by the anti-slavery as an honest man; and not one amongst our delegates is found faithful enough to reprove and admonish such sinners, and tell them that, as true Temperance reformers, we go for purity; and that they must learn to show mercy at home first, before they can be fellowshipped here. Again—look at Dr. Cox, not many weeks ago, presiding over an assembly of pro-slavery and slaveholding ministers; and, instead of reproof what was said on the occasion, telling them that if they would send him to England, their honor would be safe with him, and if the Alliance should unchristianize them, he would leave it, shaking the dust off his feet. But see and hear him in Liverpool, mourning over slaveholding ministers; and what does he say? "Argument—But how can we get rid of it?" He professes to have drunk in anti-slavery with his mother's milk. If so, he has become a slave apostate.

One thing is plain—that these pro-slavery priests are doing much to obstruct that glorious reform; and it is very distressing indeed, that such cant and hypocrisy should be palmed upon an enlightened public, in the nineteenth century. Suffice it to say, that there did not appear to me to be a true anti-slavery man amongst them. They could all of them, in words, make the profession to suit their purpose when here; at the same time, whispering in the ears of those who would listen to them, something injurious to the slave's purest friends. And why so? Because their clean, thorough measures reprove the callous indifference of the others. These things ought not to be. When will the time come, when the Lord shall arise, and reprove this ungodly generation?

The anti-slavery movement embraces Temperance and every other good thing that can be named; and the man who is not true to it as a whole, will not be true to any of its parts, farther than his own selfish spirit dictates.

This is not the place to judge of their anti-slavery. We must cast our eye back to their home, and see what they are doing there. For several years, I have been making myself intimately acquainted with the movement in America, and the parties connected with it; and there are none of these men, who have been here, so far as I can perceive, to be found on the side of the oppressed, J. V. Himes excepted; he is true. The time has fully come, when the British people must meet them at the threshold, deal faithfully with their delinquencies, and send them back to tell their friends at home, that the people here have no sympathy with them, until they learn to be true to their principles, to God, and to one another. O that there are so few, in this favored land, to be found willing to act as seeing Him who is invisible—to look at every action they perform in the light of eternity—to see how every good movement is linked with another, and that no one can be injured, without injuring all.

The continuing influence of such pro-slavery fellowship, as that of which I have now been complaining, has been seriously felt, and has had a baneful influence on minds not thoroughly imbued with anti-slavery principle. The Americans, as a nation, are the basest under the sun, at the present moment. There are a few good men and women amongst them, and these are very good: they do merit our warmest sympathies, for their fidelity in the midst of an ungodly generation; but we ought to have no patience with the others, who dare to come here, boasting of their Temperance, &c., whilst the shrieks, and cries, and groans of three millions of their brethren and sisters in bonds are daily ascending to Heaven, calling for vengeance on those who turn a deaf ear to their dreadful wailings! Yes, the clergy of America are very guilty concerning their brother, and we are no less so, if we fail to warn them of their sin.

I want you to take this subject under your serious consideration, and to present it before the parties composing the Convention, in their several localities, that some expression of their views may be brought forth, and help in some measure to counteract the evil which has been done. Many of the best friends of the cause feel as I do on this subject. This pro-slavery connection, as well as the short-pledge, presents a painful feature for the true friends of the cause to look at. It seems like too many reforms that have gone before it as they become popular, they fall away from their first love. Some of us, at least, are determined to wash our hands clean of these, by testifying against such inroads on her purity.

I shall wait your answer, trusting that societies shall see it their duty to remonstrate with these ministers, make them acquainted with the light in which we view their conduct, and call upon them to do their duty.

Meantime, I remain,
Yours, in the cause of universal liberty,
MART WELSH.

NUMBER III. The third number of Chambers's Cyclopedia of English Literature, now publishing by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, has promptly made its appearance. We have already spoken warmly in praise of this work, as worthy of the most extensive patronage. Those who wish to have a selection of the choicest productions of English authors, from the earliest to the present time, connected by a Critical and Biographical History, and elegantly illustrated, at a price and in a form not to be attained in any other manner, will do well to patronize this work.

TIRRELL'S TRIAL.—This almost interminable case was brought to a close on Tuesday by an acquittal. Mr. Choate occupied five hours and a half in the defence, and the prosecution four hours. After the verdict, the prosecuting attorney gave notice that he should hold the prisoner on another indictment, that of adultery. Here, we presume, the case would have been not quite so available. —*Chronicle.*

Death of Judge Davis. Hon. John Davis, formerly Chief Justice of the State, died suddenly at his residence, on Wednesday night, 13th inst., aged about 50 years.

Sudden Death.—We learn from Leonard's Express, that Dr. Wm. M. Benedict, a highly respectable practicing physician of Milbury, Mass., died suddenly Sunday night. He visited his patients on Sunday as usual, and returned for the night in seemingly good health; but, during the night, feeling unwell, he got up and drank some tea, which his wife prepared for him, and which seemed to relieve him. In returning to his bed, he fell dead upon the stairs. —*Journal.*

Another U. S. Senator dead.—Senator Pennybacker of Virginia, died at Washington a few days since.

A terrific Explosion of Fire-Damp took place at Overbury, on Tuesday morning, about five miles from Birmingham, of twenty-five men and boys. Sixteen were immediately removed up the shaft, dead. Three died within an hour afterwards, and another is not expected to survive. Parents are left children, and children orphans.—*Eng. paper.*

Fatal Accident.—The Bel-Air (Md.) Republican states that Mr. Joseph Edwards, his son, and two nephews, were out hunting on Saturday last, a short distance from this place, and while hurriedly pursuing a rabbit, Mr. E.'s gun, being cocked, went off, killing his son almost instantly, and seriously wounding both of his nephews, one of whom has since been badly injured.

Ward's Disaster.—A letter from the Sandwich Islands mentions the loss of the U. S. schooner Shark, at the mouth of the Columbia River, on the same bar where the Peacock perished.

It is said that the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress have decided to lay a tax upon bank-stocks, mills, distilleries, carriages, plate and jewelry, instead of tea and coffee—a tax upon property instead of persons. The Boston Convention think that the members should insist upon having slave property taxed, with other luxuries.

One of the negro houses, on the plantation of Mr. Wm. J. Way, in Bryan county, Ga., was consumed by fire on the 23d inst., and four negro children perished in the flames.

The Will of the late Judge Martin of New Orleans, occupied just five lines! He left his whole estate, valued at \$500,000, unconditionally, to his brother, who is 65 years of age.

Their Sons.—Major Van Buren, son of the ex-President, acted as aid to Gen. Taylor, at the siege of Monterrey. John C. Calhoun's son is aid to Major Gen. Gaines. His Clay son is least soldier of the war, a member of Kentucky volunteers. Daniel Webster's son is captain of a company of volunteers, and will be in Mexico soon. John J. Crittenden's son is captain of a new regiment of mounted riflemen.

Sad Disaster at Sea. The ship Creole, Capt. Cayol, of New Orleans, from Bordeaux for New Orleans, was lost on the 10th of December, six miles to the Eastward of Newburg, with the Captain and 45 passengers.

Immense Loss. The damage occasioned by the recent freshet in the Scioto, Miami and Mad rivers (Ohio), is set down at about \$2,000,000. It is estimated that about \$500,000 have been swept away from the Scioto valley alone. The whole country was inundated.

A Crash. The roof of a large building upon Charleston Square, called Washington Hall, and used as a dancing hall, fell in, Saturday night, about ten o'clock, with a tremendous crash, scattering the timbers and fragments into the street. The hall had been occupied by dancing parties almost every night during the season, and its frequenters have met with a providential escape.

Horrible Explosion. Seven Men Killed.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday, gives an account of a most terrific explosion of a locomotive boiler attached to a burden train on the Reading Railroad, probably resulting from the carelessness of neglecting to supply sufficient water to the boiler, and then introducing it suddenly when the metal was intensely heated. And this neglect could not well have resulted from anything but incompetence. However, not a man was left alive to tell the tale.

Virginia. The Legislature on Friday, elected Hon. M. T. Hunter, United States Senator for six years, from the fourth of March next, to succeed Mr. Archer.

The Somers.—The N. O. Picayune gives the names of the seven sailors who were drifted ashore after the destruction of the Somers, and are now held prisoners of war in Vera Cruz. They are as follows: Wm. V. Cardy, Wm. W. Powers, John Boye, Lewis Williams, James Fennel, Matthias Gravel and Dennis Kelley.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF COLLECTIONS FOR MASS. A. S. S. IN DEC. 1846.
From H. I. Bowditch, to redeem pledge, \$12.00
" J. G. Dodge, West Cambridge, 1.00
" Margaret H. Andrews, Newburyport, 0.55
From Leaning Moody, for collections by him, 1.00
of Andrew Robeson, N. Bedford, 1.00
of T. F. Locke, Westminster, 1.00
of George Miles, 1.00
of A. Stanwood, Newburyport, 5.00
of Nath'l Emmons, N. York, 1.00
S. PHILBRICK, Treasurer.
January 4, 1847.

CASH COLLECTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. E. NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.
Wm Lloyd Garrison, 1.00 Elias F. Merriam, 1.00
M. Putnam, 1.00 C. K. Whipple, 1.25
John Prince, 0.50 J. N. B., 0.25
Sarah Eaton, 0.50 Samuel May, 1.00
Joseph Kingman, 1.00 A. Williams, 0.15
Nathan Heaton, 0.25 F. Jackson, 0.50
C. D. Draper, 1.00 William Sparrell, 1.00
H. C. Field, 1.00 D. B. Many, 0.25
J. V. Himes, 1.00 E. Quinsey, 0.25
Rebecca Phippen, 0.25 S. T. Denman, 1.00
Joseph Newey, 0.25 Ira Gray, 0.50
Jesse Russell, 0.25 I. Austin, 1.00
C. H. Hovey, 1.00 S. Mitchell, 0.50
J. Walcutt, 0.50 W. Wilson, 0.25
J. B. Verrinton, 0.25 A. W. Weston, 0.25
Alexander Wilson, 1.00 E. Quinsey, 0.25
John Augustus, 1.00 E. L. Capron, 1.00
J. E. Hunt, 0.50 D. Gregg, 1.00
Benjamin Chase, 0.50 Lewis Ford, 0.50
Moses Fuller, 0.25 R. R. Crosby, 0.25
H. W. Blanchard, 0.50 William Shaw, 0.50
William Farwell, 0.50 George M. Rogers, 0.50
W. Sears, 0.25 I. Delany, 0.25
J. P. Blanchard, 0.25 Cornelius Bramhall, 1.00
G. C. Leach, 0.25 Sundry friends, 0.67
G. W. Haskell, 0.25
Alexander Hichborn, 0.25 Total, 37.07
C. K. WHIPPLE, Treasurer.

LECTURES ON ASSOCIATION IN BOSTON.
The Course commenced on Thursday evening, January 7th, in the Masonic Temple, and will be continued weekly, to the number of seven or eight lectures. It is given under the direction of the Boston Union of Associations. The necessary expenses, and also with the hope of aiding the funds of the general movement, the price of tickets has been fixed as follows: Tickets for the course for one person, \$1; for a lady and gentleman, \$1.50; tickets for a single lecture, 25 cts. The following is the

PROGRAMME.
Lecture I. The Destiny of Man upon the Earth. By W. H. Channing.
II. The Progressive Development of Society. By Charles A. Dana.
III. The Tendencies of Modern Civilization. By Horace Greeley.
IV. Charles Fourier. By Parker Godwin.
V. The Grounds of Association in the Spiritual Nature of Man. By George Ripley.
VI. The Practical Organization of Association. By Albert Brisbane.
VII. Integral Education. By John S. Dwight.

NOTICE.
Stephen S. and Abby Kelley Foster will commence a series of meetings in Abington, on Friday evening, Jan. 22, to continue through Sunday following. Their friends are requested to make all necessary arrangements, and secure as large an attendance as possible.

LORING MOODY.
General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.
Addison Davis, of Lynn, will lecture on Slavery in Mansfield, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 22, 23. W. Mansfield, Sunday and Monday, " 24, 25. E. Attleboro, Tuesday, " 26.

Parker Pillsbury will lecture on Slavery in W. Cambridge, Friday, Jan. 22, 23. Lynn, Sunday, " 24.

WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
GEORGE W. STACY will lecture before this Society on Sunday next, day and evening, Jan. 24th.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
The next quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at Billerica, on Wednesday, the 3d of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

While this nation is plunging up the plains of Mexico with the chariot-wheels of the war-god, for the purpose of planting on its virgin soil the infernal system of slavery, it becomes every true man and woman to rise upon their feet, with the determination that THIS SYSTEM SHALL BE OVERTHROWN.

Remember, that as an additional reward to those who are fighting this great battle for slavery, the captured Mexican cities have been given up to rapine and loot! The helpless families of Matamoros and Monterrey have been ravished, in open day, by the volunteer soldiers of this boasted "Christian republic," by the connivance of the commanding officers.

Your own Governor has called out a regiment from this State, to aid the Slave Power in thus sucking the cities of Mexico, because that republic refused to yield up its territory to be converted into slaveholding States.

Let the freemen and women of old Middlesex rally to this meeting, resolved to do every thing in their power to play the ark, and throw confusion into the counsels of this wicked nation.

Prominent among the topics of discussion will be the dissolution of the American Union.

W. A. WHITE, President.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.
The friends of the Anti-Capital Punishment Reform must remember, that the anniversary of the above Society will take place on TUESDAY, twenty-sixth of January inst., at Washingtonian Hall, Bromfield street, at 10 o'clock. Wendell Phillips, Dr. Channing, Robert O'Connell, Jr., and others, will address the meeting. We hope to see a meeting that will influence the coming session of our Legislature to abolish entirely, the death-penalty. The meeting will be held for one day and evening.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN'S MAGAZINE OF SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

COMBINING Literary Entertainment and Instruction with an Effort to promote the Union of thorough Self-improvement with every Department of Industry. The first number of this new Periodical, of original design and neat execution—to contain matter of the most spirited and interesting, and at the same time elevating and useful character, from many of the first and best minds of the nation—was published on the first of January, and has already been favorably noticed by most of the Boston Presses.

This number contains articles, original and selected, by the Editor, H. W. Longfellow, E. P. Whipple, Orville Dewey, Isaac F. Shepard, Geo. S. Hillard, D. H. Howard, Charles Sumner, J. Russell Lowell, S. F. Andrews, James T. Fields, Albert Pike, Goethe, and Prof. T. C. Upham.

Contents.
Original Papers—Prospectus; The Necessity of Self-Acquaintance; Thought and Reading; Inward Life, a poem; The Faupier Lad of Woodcut, or a Will and a Way—a Tale of Real Life; A Visit to Old Home—a poem; Photography and Phonography; or Speech-Printing and Speech

HAVING opened an office (40 Cornhill) we now meet the wants of our friends in regard to work on Capital Punishment. We have

...the same...
...to print a variety of tracts. The fol-
...list :—

Capital Punishment. By Charles
...ability of Capital Punishment,
...on the Death Penalty. By Charles
...Burlingame. 0.30
...on the Punishment of Death, made to
...Legislature of the State of New-York.
...John L.O'Sullivan, 1841. 0.75
...Discourses on Capital Punishment. By
...J. H. C. Wood. 0.45
...Injustice, the crime prohibited by (Whose
...death.) 0.12
...on the Death-Penalty, addressed to his
...Bellevue Gov. Briggs, and the Members
...of the Massachusetts Legislature. 0.06
...Punishments unanctioned by the Gov.
...By Henry Christmas, M.A., &c. 0.12
...F. S. A., St. John's College, Cam-
...bridge. 0.06

MISCELLANEOUS.

...addition to those on Capital Punishment,
...the following, among other works are for
...the office of the Prisoner's Friend :—
...The following may be sent by mail—
...on Chiropractice, by the celebrated Jek.
...Davis. 0.25
...Parker's Sermon on War, per Jek. 0.02
...Single, 0.02
...and Important Information for Young
...men, do. for Young Women. 0.12

...holding and the Slaveholder's Religion,
...an Non-Resistance By Adin Ballou. 0.12
...System of Penmanship, 0.03
...do. 0.03
...of Penmanship, 0.03
...graphic for Debilitated Young Men, 0.03
...graphic Class Book, 0.03
...Lessons in do. 0.03
...of War, 0.03
...of Peace, 0.03
...Sermon at the Installation of Re-
...T. Sergeant, 0.10

...Sermon on the Principles and the
...character of the Disciples, 0.10
...on Slavery, 0.10
...Exposure of Gambling, 0.10
...Gambler's Mirror, 0.10
...omph of the Water Cure, 0.08
...in Hydrophobia, 0.08
...Report of the N. York Prison Association, 0.10
...of Animals, 0.10
...of Kindness, 0.10
...Cap, 0.10
...er on Temperance, 0.10
...on Matrimony, 0.10
...on Tight Lacing, 0.10
...on Memory and Intellectual Improvement,
...ative of Frederick Douglass, 0.25
...of the Decree of Innocent, 0.10
...Alphabet, and other Works for children, 0.10
...to the Married and Single, 0.12
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...Music.) 0.16
...on a Dervcy, 0.10
...avings of W. J. Garrison, Abt. K. Foster,
...Daniel O'Connell, Father Mathew,
...&c., 0.50 or 12 cts. 0.17

...ological Guide, 0.10
...Wm. Almonack, 0.10
...er's Sermon in regard to Criminals, Poor
...Children, Rum Sellers, &c., per du-
...62c., sing. 0.10

...on the Immortal Life, by Theodore Fran-
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...dition of the Laboring Population of New-
...York, 0.12
...John H. Griscom, M. D., 0.12
...ntain Minstrel, 0.12
...of the Rev. Calvin and Mahanah
...on the Sabbath, 0.12

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...removing the covers.

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...of Women, by Mrs. Child, 1.00
...graphy of Good Wives, 0.40
...of the House of Holiness, 0.40
...Condensed and Popular View of the
...Evidence of Christianity, 0.02
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...assumption Prevented, 0.10
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JUST RECEIVED,

...important work on the authority of the
...Scriptures, by J. J. P. P. P., being a
...course of Lectures in elucidation of the
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...approval of Dr. Valentine Mott, of N. York, 0.12
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...be, by Parker Pillsbury, 0.12

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C. & J. M. SPEAR.

DENTAL SURGERY.

...E. SUBERBY would invite particular attention
...to this advertisement, which he thinks may claim
...the most important improvements in Dentistry
...which he has effected. The compensation for every dental
...operation is regulated by the value of the work, and
...of a whole Upper and Lower Set, which is
...half the amount charged by others, and which
...is a guarantee of the destruction. He agrees, further,
...that if sufficient time has elapsed to test the durability
...of the same, he will be inferior to any other
...dentist, or not be satisfactory to the patient, the
...work paid will be returned. The subscriber would
...inform that he has performed, and is ready to perform
...all the operations of the city, for whom all kinds of im-
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...testified that he has had several years experience in
...dentistry, having been employed in the Dental
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...and being that made by students, and making of
...specimens—also the entire direction of work exhibited in the
...specimens of Dental Plate Work exhibited in the
...Exchange, and in the Russian and Turkish
...exhibited at the late Exhibition of the
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J. GUNN, SENIOR DENTIST,
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WANTS FOR THE LIBERATOR

...HANTSHIRE—Leonard Chase, *Wanted*
...—Correspondent—Rowland T. Robinson, *New York*

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